

THE ENTERPRISE.

SWEETWATER, THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1870

Items from our Exchanges.

A delegation composed of A. G. Sharp, late Mayor, and several capitalists, of this city, have gone to Atlanta, to get the Legislature to take some action looking to the annexation of that city to the State of Georgia. We presume these gentlemen fancy it will be easier to get office in a State under the power of reconstruction, with Bullock to dispense the offices, than in Tennessee. We don't think these little games will work. We have had one reconstruction here, and that will last a lifetime, and if Georgia is willing the people of Chattanooga are not, just now, at any rate. We don't believe even Fitch, of the Griffin Star, has money enough to induce us to make the trade as matters stand now.—*Chatt. Times.*

A man named Shayer was accidentally killed at Jonesboro', last week we are informed, by falling from a dumper, breaking his neck.

We understand that one Mr. Hulse, of Chattanooga, is engaged in circulating a petition requesting Ben. Butler to use his influence to have the State of Tennessee reconstructed. He finds hard work in getting signatures, and we advise him to give it up. That thing can't be made to work.

The employees in a Providence tannery have sent Ida Lewis an apron, made of cream colored morocco, with a border in gold and colors.

W. Johnson was elected Mayor of Memphis on Thursday last.

The New York Sun hails Mark Twain over the coals for sneering at the Cuban patriots.

Miss Jelf, of Elisabeth, New Jersey; owns up that she is one hundred and four years old.

Squire Jos. H. Davis has been elected Mayor of Cleveland; and Ed. Burgess Town Marshall.

The press and type on which the Athens Republican was formerly printed have been sold to Representative McConnell of Blount county, and moved to Maryville.

A young man in Cleveland announces as his "mission," to marry the widow Vanderbilt, when the Commodore passes his chips.

Immigration societies are being organized all over Mississippi.

For the encouragement of immigration into Texas, the Galveston and Houston, the Texas central, and the Buffalo Bayou and Colorado railroads charge European immigrants entering the State only half price for passage, and baggage thrown in.

It is reported in Washington that Senator Ross, of Kansas, is about to institute libel suits against the New York Tribune, Ohio State Journal and Lawrence (Ky.) Tribune, on the ground that they charged him with having been bought to vote for the acquittal of President Johnson.

The veterans of the war of 1812 residing in Missouri, whose ages range from seventy-two to ninety-one, met at St. Louis on the 8th, and drew up a memorial to Congress, asking that all surviving soldiers be placed on the pension list.

The London Times says that, owing to fears of repudiation, the American bonds, though bearing twice the interest, are not so near par as the English consols.

A movement is on foot by the citizens of Morristown and surrounding country looking to the establishment of a new county from fractions of Jefferson, Greene, Hawkins and Grainger, with Morristown as the county site of the same.

The composition of the United States five and three cent pieces is one-fourth nickel; the balance copper.

The London Spectator considers Secretary Boutwell a child in finance. His plan, the writer continues, of forbidding interests on deposits and limiting advances on collaterals, is idiotic.

Specie payments have been resumed in Hannibal, Mo., to some extent. A few evenings since a negro woman paid a store bill with \$2.50 in gold. Almost the same time R. T. Campbell, a farmer, paid \$1,200 in silver for a similar purpose. There was some talk of sending these two parties to a lunatic asylum.

A respectable farmer's wife in Ill. was in the habit, until caught, of dressing in male habit and stealing apples from a neighbor's cellar.

A negro girl, fourteen years old, is under arrest at Salisbury, Md., charged with killing an infant intrusted to her care by giving it kerosene oil in its milk.

On the 13th, Fleming, in the House, offered and sustained the following resolution: Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that the right of all persons now entitled to suffrage in this State, should be forever guaranteed in the organic law of the State.

The Judiciary.

Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, in his inaugural address, delivered on the 10th, speaking of the important questions which will come before the Constitutional Convention authorized to be called by a vote of the people of that State, says:

"Our judicial system is plainly inadequate to the wants of the people of the State. Extensive alterations of the existing provisions must be made. The suggestions I desire to present in this connection are as to the manner of selecting judges, their terms of office, and their salaries. It is fortunately true that the judges of our courts have heretofore been, for the most part, lawyers of learning, ability and integrity. But it must be remembered that the tremendous events and the wonderful progress of the last few years are working radical changes in the condition of our society. Hitherto population has been sparse, property not equally distributed, and the bad elements which so frequently control large cities, have been almost unknown in our State. But, with a dense population crowding into towns and cities, with vast wealth accumulating in the hands of a few persons, or corporations, it is to be apprehended that the time is coming when judges elected by popular vote, for short official terms, and poorly paid, will not possess the independence required to protect individual rights. Under the national Constitution judges nominated by the Executive, and confirmed by the Senate, and held office during good behavior. It is worthy of consideration whether a return to the system established by the fathers is not the dictate of the highest prudence. I believe that a system under which judges are so appointed, for long terms, and with adequate salaries, afford to the citizens the simplest possible security that impartial justice will be administered by an independent judiciary."

That our Judiciary system is very imperfect is a fact well known to every judge, lawyer and intelligent citizen of the State. Right and justice are not now administered without delay, and can not be with the present organization of our Judiciary system. We are aware that the Radicals have made this one of their objections to the assembling of our Constitutional Convention. But the defects in the system are notorious, and if a Radical Governor can recommend a change in so loyal a State as Ohio, why may not Tennessee crave reconstruction upon a similar subject? It is a question which we hope will not escape the attention of the able Judiciary Committee of the Convention.

Gov. Hoffman on Federal affairs and on the Georgia Bill.

In his recent message to the New York Legislature, Gov. Hoffman says: The people of this State are deeply concerned in a wise administration of Federal affairs. As representing them, I believe it to be my duty, before closing this message, to call attention to, and protest against, whatever in the policy of the general government strikes at their commercial and agricultural interests, or is in any way prejudicial to their welfare. I protest against the revolutionary course of Congress with reference to the amendments of the Constitution of the United States, by which, among their other efforts at centralization, they seek the absolute control of three-fourths of the States, they force the contest of the Southern States as a condition to representation, over-ride and nullify the will of others, whose proper relations to the Federal Government have never been interrupted, and whom they cannot constrain.

I protest against the action of both Congress and the President of the United States, in subjecting the people of Georgia anew to military power, their State government being in full operation, and the restoration of their constitutional relations with the Federal Government having been recognized by the Federal authorities as complete. I protest against the longer exclusion from representation of any of the States; if any one be excluded the rights of all are unsettled, and the harmony of our government is destroyed.

Unjust Censure.

The many accidents recently happening on our railroads are arousing a good deal of unjust criticism and censure upon the management of these roads. The fact must be borne in mind, in the first place, that the winter through which we are passing has been an unfavorable one to railroads. There has been vast quantities of rain and this has made the road bed insecure. As a consequence, the ties have given way, and trains have met with disasters. In the second place, the managers have been so situated that they could not, in a day or week, fix up roads which had gotten so prodigiously out of order on account of the war. The very men who are responsible afford a sufficient guaranty to the public that due diligence and care have been exercised to remedy the evil mentioned. We need not mention their names, as they are known to the country. They regret, as much and more than travelers can possibly regret, the terrible accidents which are now and then occurring.—*Knoxville Whig.*

Once at a public dinner in Herefordshire, healths of numerous personages were drunk—"Lord J. Russell and the House of Russell!"—"Lord Howick and the House of Grey!"—"The Duke of Devonshire and the House of Cavendish," and many more; until a gentleman, who was at the table, being called upon for a toast, gave, with perfect simplicity, "Mr. Jones and the House of Industry!"

A rat recently killed in Lexington, Mo., had two well-formed heads, four eyes, eight legs and two well-formed tails.

Tennessee.

The Washington Chronicle, of the 10th says:

"The important memorial of seven of the eight representatives in Congress from Tennessee, whose conclusions are warmly indorsed by Senator Brownlow, asking for such legislation as will afford relief to the loyal people of the State against the violent proceeding of a Legislature elected by rebel votes, and mainly composed of disfranchised men, will be read with great interest. The paper was not signed by Hon. Isaac R. Hawkins, the representative from the 7th district, nor by Mr. Fowler, the other Senator, though they do not dispute the main facts so temperately and clearly set forth. That Congress will find it necessary to interpose for the protection of the people hardly admits of a question. Where the disease is so pronounced the remedy cannot be far off. One alternative receives grave consideration among thoughtful men. It is the passage of a general law enforcing the third section of fourteenth article of the Constitution against all persons disfranchised under that section exercising any official trust either of a State or national character until they have been duly relieved by the two houses of Congress. This would effectually nullify the acts of the disfranchised Legislature elected which Senator, and would arrest the sinister work of the disloyal State Convention which meets at Nashville to-day, avowedly for the purpose of destroying the main features of the republican State Constitution and assailing the rights of the colored population. There can be no doubt as to the alarming condition of Tennessee. On this point the memorial we print this morning is conclusive, and the information received by every day's mail gives unanswerable confirmation. It is a case demanding the prompt action of Congress."

The Knoxville Whig, in referring to the above and memorial, which will be found in this issue, says:

"It will be seen whether or not there is any danger of Tennessee's being thrown back into a territorial condition, and who the parties are that are pressing this matter. Our readers are aware how earnestly and persistently we have labored to inculcate among all classes of our citizens and all parties, a spirit of unity and harmony—not that thereby we wanted to build up any party organization, but that we might pour oil upon the troubled waters and promote the great objects of the country in building up and sustaining its material prosperity.

We oppose the present movement, not because it is inaugurated by the radical party, but for an honest conviction that it will do more harm than good. It is all wrong, and we believe calm and cautious men, of all parties, will agree with us. It will check and paralyze every interest of the State, and no class will it more seriously affect than the farmers. They do not want any more agitation, and when we state that everything, in our judgment, will be done to restore order and harmony by the present Convention, we simply utter what we believe to be true. At any rate it would be wise to wait and see. Then it will be time enough to complain, when there is a wrong perpetrated. Tennessee, perhaps, has not been so quiet for many years as she is now. Would it not be cruel to disturb that quiet merely for the purpose of gratifying a few disappointed and sore-headed politicians. Let them "sneak!" Who wants the country torn to pieces to please them, and to give them a short lease of their political lives. The truth is politicians have well nigh ruined this fair heritage we own—this glorious country purchased by the blood of our revolutionary fathers and handed down to us by them as our legacy forever. The people have had no hand in it. Their skirts, thank God, are clear and undefiled. This article will reach hundreds of them who have never yet contributed to swell and to intensify the strife which has been so rampant in many sections of the country. Politicians, and they alone, have done the fatal work. Will they pause, and seriously consider what they are doing?

UPSETTING STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Memorial of Radical Congressmen Praying Congress to Destroy the State Government of Tennessee.

The undersigned, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, representing the State of Tennessee, in behalf of the loyal and law-abiding citizens of the United States in said State, respectfully memorialize the Congress of the United States and represent that the election lately held in said State, on the fifth day of August last past, for the choice of Governor, members of the General Assembly, and other officers required to be elected in said State, was not conducted and carried on in accordance with the Constitution and laws of said State, but wholly in disregard thereof, in this: that the Governor of the State, himself a candidate for re-election, arbitrarily and without cause, removed all or nearly all the registers in the State, the officers whose duty it was to register the legal voters and to hold the elections, and in their places appointed others, who registered and allowed to vote, persons wholly regardless of the Constitution and laws, with the following among other results:

1. That men were allowed to vote and did vote therein, who were not registered according to the Constitution and law, and in contravention of their provisions.
2. That men ineligible under the Constitution and laws were permitted to vote and did vote in said election.
3. That youths under the age of twenty-one years, in contravention of said laws were permitted to vote in said election.

4. That false and fraudulent votes were counted as having been cast in many counties in excess of the legal voters therein.

5. That in nearly all the counties of the State, threats, intimidation and unjust influence were used to deter, and which did deter large numbers of good citizens and legal voters from exercising their rights at such election.

6. That persons not eligible or qualified to hold any office under the Constitution and laws of said State and United States, did act and preside as judges of election in many counties of said State.

7. That the illegal votes so cast were of such great numbers as to be in excess of the majority by which said election was determined in a majority of the counties, so that by said illegal votes the persons and character of the majority of members of the General Assembly were determined, and that such votes were knowingly, wilfully and purposely so cast, received and counted for the purpose of electing members of said Assembly, so as to control the right of the government of the United States to a legal expression of the will of the people of the State through a proper and duly chosen representation of the State in the Senate of the United States, which right has been purposely infringed and set at naught by said illegal and unjust election, as before set forth.

And your memorialists further represent that it became, and was the duty of said General Assembly, among other things, to elect a Senator to represent the State of Tennessee in the Senate of the United States, and that said General Assembly has proceeded to elect, and has elected a citizen to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the next Senatorial term, whose election was made and determined by the votes of members of the Assembly so unlawfully and unconstitutionally chosen as aforesaid.

And your memorialists further represent that the majority of said General Assembly of said State, so illegally and unjustly elected, have repealed, and are threatening to set aside the law passed for the protection of the law-abiding citizens of the State in their property and civil rights.

And your memorialists further represent the said General Assembly, so elected, have passed and are now engaged in passing and threatening to pass other laws in open violation of the laws and Constitution of said State, which said constitution was accepted and adopted by Congress and its safe-guards for the liberty and rights of the people of Tennessee, ratified and confirmed by the people as a part of the condition of the reception of the State of Tennessee into the Union and representation in Congress, after her rebellion against the Government of the United States and attempted secession from the Union.

And your memorialists further represent that a majority of said Legislature, so elected, have ordered an election for delegates to a Convention to alter, change and abrogate said Constitution under which said State was permitted by Congress to be restored to the Union which she had violated, and to the rights which she had lost—which said election it is provided in the act ordering the same, shall be held and determined and the votes thereon shall be received in violation of the Constitution now protecting the citizens of Tennessee in their civil and political rights.

And your memorialists further respectfully call attention to the duty of the United States to guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government and protect each of them against domestic violence.

And your memorialists further represent that in the manner before mentioned, the rights of the good citizens of Tennessee have been violated and overthrown, and are being set aside by the violent proceedings of the mob, (under the form of election, but in violation of the Constitution) which now has possession of the Government of the State.

And your memorialists further represent that the foundation and essence of republican government, is a just, legal and proper conduct of election in which each citizen, according to previously ascertained laws, may exercise his rights as an elector in the choice of those who shall frame and execute the laws under which he lives, and that by the unjust proceedings before set forth, and because of the abrogation and setting aside all the laws regulating elections in said State, at said election, the citizens of Tennessee have been and are deprived of the benefit of a government republican in form and fact, and recognized by Congress.

Wherefore your memorialists pray that the facts above stated being found to be true, upon investigation, Congress will do such acts and pass such laws as will afford relief to the people of Tennessee in the premises. And as in duty bound will ever pray

HORACE MAYNARD,
SAMUEL M. ARNELL,
J. M. SMITH,
W. F. PROSSER,
W. B. STOKES,
LEWIS TULLMAN,
R. R. BUTLER.

Some of the foregoing details I am neither prepared to endorse nor contradict. But the main facts, that the election was held in open violation of the law and Constitution of the State, I do endorse, and I unite in asking Congress to protect the loyal people of Tennessee against the legislation of the so-called General Assembly of the State. W. G. BROWNLOW.

The historic estate of Chancellorsville near Fredericksburg, Va., consisting of one thousand acres, was sold the other day to J. H. Walz, of Baltimore, for \$8,200.

Tennessee Legislature.

Senate.

THURSDAY, JAN. 13.—Luttrell introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Knoxville Bridge Company.

Etheridge introduced a resolution thanking President Grant for refusing to adopt the councils of extremists in regard to Tennessee.

Senate bill incorporating the Firemen's Company, No. 2, of Knoxville, passed third reading.

House.

Caldwell introduced a preamble and resolution in favor of appointing a Joint Committee to prepare an address to the President, and a memorial to Congress vindicating the present State Government from the aspirations cast upon it by its political enemies, whereby it is sought to demand the State to military rule.

Fleming offered an additional resolution which was unanimously adopted, that the political rights now enjoyed by all classes of citizens of this State should be guaranteed to them forever by the organic laws of the State.

Steele offered the same resolution as Etheridge in the Senate.

The whole matter was then referred to the Committee on Federal relations.

House bill to relieve the State Treasury by imposing a tax of 60 cents on the hundred dollars for State purposes, passed third reading, after striking out the section providing for the funding of Bank of Tennessee notes. The bill will probably fail in the Senate, as it makes a discrimination in favor of specie and National currency, as against Bank of Tennessee notes, in the payment of taxes.

Senate.

FRIDAY, JAN. 14.—House bill authorizing the erection of fish traps on the Clinch and Powell rivers, passed second reading.

House bill for the relief of the Treasury passed first reading.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

House.

Rhea offered a bill to fund the bonded debt of the State.

Jones offered a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence in securing the aid of the Federal Government for the benefit of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which was adopted under a suspension of the rules.

Hornberger offered a resolution to fund the State debt, which laid over under the rules.

Senate resolution thanking Grant for his non-interference in the affairs of the State was adopted. Ayes 46, noes 18, the Radicals nearly all voting the negative.

Caldwell's resolution, offered yesterday was taken up and caused a long and spirited discussion of a public nature, which resulted in the whole thing being indefinitely postponed.

This was done through the sharp practice of the republicans. Singletary offered an amendment endorsing Grant's administration, but while the House refused to table the proposition, it was also unwilling to go further than suggested in the Senate resolution of thanks to Grant and therefore evaded a direct vote by an indefinite postponement.

Senate Penitentiary bill was made the special order for next Tuesday.

House bill authorizing the extension of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad to Chattanooga passed second reading.

Senate bill incorporating the Memphis Real Estate Association passed third reading, with amendments incorporating the towns of Adams Station and Rogersville.

Senate.

SATURDAY, JAN. 15.—Not in session to day.

House.

Singletary introduced a bill limiting the time of labor per day eight hours.

Barry introduced a bill authorizing the Governor to sell the real estate of the State, except the Capitol, Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum grounds.

House bill in behalf of the Oriental and Mediterranean Steam Navigation Company, passed third reading, after striking out the sections granting a subsidy to immigrants.

House bill for receiving Bank of Tennessee notes for taxes, was taken up on third reading. The Committee on Finance, Ways and Means reported a bill in lieu, also making such notes receivable for taxes, but leaving the State depositories as now existing. Amendments were adopted designating as depositories the First and Fourth National Banks of Nashville; First National Bank, Memphis; and the People's Bank, of Knoxville. Also an amendment that Bank of Tennessee notes be received only for taxes heretofore due, after which the bill passed third reading.

Senate.

MONDAY, JAN. 17.—House bill to pay the State debt passed the second reading. It allows any Railroad company indebted to the State to pay its indebtedness in outstanding bonds of the State.

Luttrell introduced a bill to repeal an act for the benefit of Union soldiers.

Cooper introduced a bill providing that no person but a citizen of the State shall be received as an inmate of the Insane Asylum.

House.

Shack introduced a resolution, which was laid over under the rules, providing for an adjournment of the Legislature from the 14th of February to the 14th of October.

Fleming introduced a bill to incorporate the East Tennessee Agricultural Society.

Fleming introduced a joint resolution directing the Comptroller to pay Ward & Bagges, the late lessees of the Penitentiary, the Legislature having already passed a bill directing the amount due them to be paid. The author of the resolution said that the Comptroller had refused to pay the sum involved, and should be turned out of office for further refusal. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

James, of Hamilton, introduced a resolution requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of the franking privilege. Laid over under the rules.

Hinkle introduced a resolution of thanks to Senator Fowler, for his recent vindication of the people of Tennessee in the Senate. A resolution to table was lost. A partisan discussion then took place on the merits of the resolution, and various amendments were offered, after which Fleming moved to lay the whole matter on the table, but on a call of the House, no quorum was found to be present, and the House adjourned.

Senate.

TUESDAY, JAN. 18.—The Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill passed its second reading.

House bill to refund taxes unlawfully collected from the Cleveland National Bank, passed second reading.

HOUSE.

Shack introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad by striking out the word Knoxville, in designating its terminus, and inserting instead "Bristol or some other convenient point."

James of Hamilton, introduced a resolution that absent members be required to be in their seats by next Monday, or give a reason for their absence. The resolution was adopted, after being amended so as to withhold pay from members absent more than one day without the leave of the House.

Niel introduced a bill to preserve the peace of the State by inflicting death, or imprisonment of not less than ten or more than twenty years, at the discretion of the jury, upon persons found guilty of prowling about in disguise by day or night, who demand or force an entrance into the premises of any person, and that this shall be considered prima facie evidence of an intent to commit murder. The bill was referred to a special committee of three.

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